DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 219 076 IR 010 302

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TITLE ERIC and Equity: Using ERIC Products for Information and Publications Affirming Gender Equity.
PUB DATE 82
NOTE 23p.; Best copy available, marginally legible.

EDRS PRICE MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS *Databases; Indexes; *Information Seeking; *Search Strategies; *Sex Fairness; Thesauri
IDENTIFIERS *ERIC

ABSTRACT

This guide to the Educational Resources Information Center system provides descriptions of ERIC products--i.e., the two indexes, Resources in Education (RIE) and Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE), and the Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors--and illustrates their use with examples based on gender equity. Practice exercises using ERIC tools and related publications are provided, and the answers to and discussion of these problems conclude the report. (RAA)

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ED219076

ERIC AND EQUITY: USING ERIC PRODUCTS FOR INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS AFFIRMING GENDER EQUITY

By Helen Rippier Wheeler

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1982

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ERIC : Educational Resources Information Center

ERIC Products: Resources in Education and indexed-publications fiche files

Current Index to Journals in Education

Thesaurus

(ERIC is also accessible for computer-assisted literature searching; as a data base, its efficient use involves mastery of the basics involved in a "hand search".)

IR010302

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Helen R. Wheeler
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

The Educational Resource Information Center (ERIC) is a nationwide information network for acquiring, abstracting, indexing, storing and disseminating significant research reports and projects in the field of education so broadly defined as to make it relevant to social and behavioral scientists. Specialized clearing houses evaluate and index/abstract for the two ERIC indexes:

RESOURCES IN EDUCATION (RIE). 1966- . Monthly, but look for and use the larger cumulations whenever possible. It was titled Research in Education until 1975. RIE is an abstracting service which announces recent report-literature related to education. The abstracts highlight significant parts of the documents (this is a United States Government publication) and are numbered sequentially by the "ED Number." The contents of each RIE issue are not one big alphabet (like Readers' Guide, for example): each has a subject index section, author index section, sponsoring institutions index section, etc. Full information (like a main entry) appears in the entry under the "ED Number," and includes the date of the research, report number, price, descriptors (subject-headings,) abstract, etc. Use RIE for the indexing and abstracts related to reports, documents, etc. submitted to ERIC for dissemination-- not for journal articles.

ERIC reports are available in microfiche and/or hard copy. ERIC files can be searched by computer. UCB libraries have ERIC products, mainly in the Education-Psychology Library (2600 Tolman Hall;) the indexes are in the Reference Room, and the fiche are filed in drawers in the Periodicals Room adjacent. Each microfiche (the complete document) is filed by its identifying "ED Number," which you get from the entry in RIE, the index. A reader-printer is available.

CURRENT INDEX TO JOURNALS IN EDUCATION (CIJE). 1969- . Monthly, but look for and use the larger cumulations whenever possible. This is a counterpart to RIE. Use CIJE for indexing of more than seven hundred journals and other periodicals in education. CIJE gives a complete citation to the journal in which the article appears and an annotation, especially useful if the title and descriptors do not cover the content. These journals include commercial as well as associations' periodicals, some government publications and even some from abroad.

The source for all subject-headings used in ERIC collections and in the indexing for RIE and CIJE is The Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors, latest edition. It is a controlled vocabulary listing descriptors (subject-headings) and synonyms, with cross references. If you have mastered the United States Library of Congress Subject Headings, you can easily adjust.

In the ERIC thesaurus:	Equivalent (if any) in LCSH (answers at Practice Page 16)
BT stands for Broader Term	
RT stands for Related Term	
NT stands for Narrower Term	
UT stands for Used For	
SN stands for Scope Note	

ERIC

ERIC encompasses these clearinghouses/areas:

adult, career and vocational education
counseling and personnel services
reading and communication skills
educational management
handicapped and gifted children
languages and linguistics
higher education
information resources including systems analysis, AV, TV, compueters, communication
junior colleges, including community college
elementary and early childhood education
rural education and small schools
science, mathematics and environmental education
social studies/social science education
teacher education
tests, measurement, and evaluation
urban education, including ethnic minorities

The Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors

(Refer to page 5)

If you were interested in the subject of battered women but looked under FEMALES, you would be referred to the narrower, more specific term (NT,) and you would probably shift directly to the B's section of this alphabetically-arranged thesaurus for the full display-analysis of the term (descriptor or subject heading,) BETTERED WOMEN. DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS, EMPLOYED WOMEN, MOTHERS, and NUNS are other, more-focused descriptors which are related to, but narrower than, FEMALES. In general, be as specific as you can, but flexible.

It is helpful to know that in 1966 there were substantial numbers of citations (postings) in the ERIC database about FEMALES: 3,520 indexed in The Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE) and 3,442 in Resources in Education (RIE.) Compare with FEMINISM, in 1970, for example.

Use FEMALES for (UF) finding information about female role, girls, and women, which are wordings not in use as ERIC subject-headings. UF is comparable to " x " in the Library of Congress Subject Headings thesaurus. BT is comparable to " xx ": GROUPS is broader than FEMALES... FEMALES is contained within GROUPS. Fifteen terms related to FEMALES (RT) are provided by the ERIC indexer, i.e. s/he is saying to you: "If you're interested in locating ERIC documents containing information about FEMALES, you'll probably want to see also the subjects FEMINISM, GYNECOLOGY, LESBIANISM... and WOMENS STUDIES." Note that the analysis of FEMINISM, which follows the analysis of FEMALES, includes FEMALES among its related terms. They are cross-referencing back and forth.

If you were interested in female role and looked under that wording, you would be referred to ("Use") FEMALES and to SEX ROLE, by means of a cross reference comparable to an LCSH See. You can't go wrong if you:

- focus, get specific-but-flexible
- check out (see also) all related terms
- study the scope notes often provided at the start of a term's analysis

See, for example, SEX, SEX BIAS, SEX FAIRNESS, and SEX ROLE. Scope notes (SN) serve to clarify what is included as well as what is not encompassed by each term, and they often inter-relate several descriptors.

A Sampler of Gender-Related Subject Headings

From The Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors

Abortions
Adjustment (to environment)
Affirmative action
Age discrimination
Androgyny
Assertiveness

Battered women
Bias
Birth
Birth rate
Blue collar occupations

Career choice
Career planning
Civil rights
Clerical occupations
Coeducation
Compliance (legal)
Contraception

Day care
De facto segregation
Displaced homemakers

Employed women
Equal education
Equal facilities
Equal opportunities (jobs)
Equal protection

Family life education
Fatherless family
Fear of success
Federal aid
Federal courts
Federal government
Federal legislation
Federal regulations
Federal state relationship
Females
Feminism

Grievance procedures
Gynecology

Helping relationship
Homosexuality
Horizontal organization
Housing discrimination

Illegitimate births
Institutional autonomy

Job satisfaction
Job search methods
Justice

Lesbianism

Males
Managerial occupations
Marital instability
Marital status
Middle aged adults (45-64)
Motherless family
Mothers

Nondiscriminatory education
Nontraditional occupations
Nontraditional students
Nuns

Obstetrics
Office occupations
Older adults (65-)
One parent family

Personnel integration
Pregnancy
Professional occupations

Rape
Reentry students
Retraining
Reverse discrimination
Role perception

Sales occupations
Selective admission
Sex
Sex bias
Sex differences
Sex discrimination
Sex education
Sex fairness
Sex role
Sex stereotypes
Sexuality
Single sex colleges
Single sex schools
Sororities
Spouses
Stereotypes
Success

Technical occupations
Therapy
Tokenism

Unwed mothers

Venereal diseases

Widowed
Women teachers
Womens athletics
Womens education
Womens studies

Excerpts from The Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors

Female Homosexuality
USE LESBIANISM

Female Role
USE FEMALES; SEX ROLE

FEMALES *Jul 1966*
CIJE: 3,520 RIE: 3,442
UF Female Role
Girls
Women
NT Battered Women
Displaced Homemakers
Employed Women
Mothers
Nuns
BT Groups
RT Feminism
Gynecology
Lesbianism
Obstetrics
Sex
Sex Differences
Sex Role
Sex Stereotypes
Single Sex Colleges
Single Sex Schools
Sororities
Spouses
Womens Athletics
Womens Education
Womens Studies

FEMINISM *Nov 1970*
CIJE: 796 RIE: 564
UF Womens Liberation
Womens Rights
RT Females
Life Style
Sex Discrimination
Sex Fairness
Social Values
Womens Studies

Fenestration
USE WINDOWS

Fenno Ugric Languages
USE FINNO UGRIC LANGUAGES

Fertility Rate
USE BIRTH RATE

SEX *Mar 1980*
CIJE: 8 RIE: 10
SN Concept used to describe the physiological traits that distinguish the males and females of a species (note: use a more precise term if possible -- for sexual behavior, see "sexuality")
BT Physical Characteristics
RT Biology
Females
Males
Sex Bias
Sex Discrimination
Sex Education
Sex Fairness
Sex Role
Sex Stereotypes
Sexuality

SEX (CHARACTERISTICS) (1966 1980) *Mar 1980*
CIJE: 328 RIE: 305
SN Invalid descriptor -- see such descriptors as "sexuality," "sex," and "sex differences" or coordinate "males" or "females" with specific characteristics, e.g., "physical characteristics," "psychological characteristics," etc

SEX BIAS *Mar 1980*
CIJE: 16 RIE: 10
SN Prejudicial attitudes toward people because of their sex, including the conscious or unconscious expression of these attitudes in writing, speaking, etc (note: prior to mar80, the instruction "sex bias, use sex discrimination" was carried in the thesaurus)
UF Sexism
Sex Prejudice
BT Social Bias
RT Affirmative Action
Sex
Sex Discrimination
Sex Stereotypes

SEX EDUCATION *Jul 1966*
CIJE: 585 RIE: 314
BT Family Life Education
RT Birth
Contraception
Ethical Instruction
Ethics
Sex
Sexuality
Venereal Diseases

SEX FAIRNESS *Aug 1978*
CIJE: 41 RIE: 164
SN The correction of sex bias or discrimination (note: use for descriptions of materials, procedures, activities, or programs which treat the sexes equitably)
RT Affirmative Action
Equal Facilities
Equal Opportunities (Jobs)
Equal Protection
Feminism
Justice
Nondiscriminatory Education
Nontraditional Occupations
Personnel Integration
Sex
Sex Differences
Social Values
Tokenism

Sexism
USE SEX BIAS

Sex Prejudice
USE SEX BIAS

SEX ROLE *May 1974*
CIJE: 1,150 RIE: 891
SN Pattern of attitudes and behavior that in any society is deemed appropriate to one sex rather than the other
UF Female Role #
Male Role #
RT Androgyny
Fear Of Success
Females
Males
Sex
Sex Differences
Sex Discrimination
Sex Stereotypes

Wives
USE SPOUSES

WOLOF *Jul 1966*
CIJE: 1 RIE: 7
BT African Languages

Women
USE FEMALES

Women Professors (1968 1980)
USE WOMEN TEACHERS

WOMENS ATHLETICS *Nov 1973*
CIJE: 114 RIE: 150
BT Athletics
RT Females
Physical Education
Recreational Activities
Womens Education

WOMENS EDUCATION *Jul 1968*
CIJE: 553 RIE: 745
SN Education of females (note: do not confuse with "womens studies")
BT Education
RT Adult Education
Coeducation
Continuing Education
Females
Postsecondary Education
Professional Continuing Education
Single Sex Colleges
Single Sex Schools
Sororities
Womens Athletics
Womens Studies

Womens Liberation
USE FEMINISM

Womens Rights
USE FEMINISM

WOMENS STUDIES *Oct 1972*
CIJE: 269 RIE: 304
SN Curriculum or subject area encompassing the history and contemporary social, political, and cultural situation of women
BT Curriculum
RT Females
Feminism
United States History
Womens Education

A STEP-BY-STEP "SUBJECT SEARCH" USING ERIC's RIE Summary:

When you want to know about publications on your subject,

1. Consult the ERIC Thesaurus of Descriptors.

   There are copies in the Ed-Psych Library (if it isn't with the ERIC indexes, ask at the Reference Desk,) in the Library School Library, and elsewhere on campus.

   Identify several good descriptors (subject-headings.)

2. Select a Resources in Education cumulation. Check the Subjects section of the Index portion under your descriptors.

   Under each descriptor, evaluate the titles and get the "ED Number" accompanying any which sound useful. (The ED # is sometimes referred to as an "accession number"... no matter! It is not a classification--just a random #.)

   There is also an Authors section of the Index protion, so you can also take that approach, when necessary.

3. Move to the Document Resumes section for the same time period as the Index cumulation you're using. This section contains the full information for each publication. It's arranged sequentially by the ED nubmers.

4. To examine the document itself, locate the fiche reproduction filed in the metal cabinets along the wall in the Ed-Psych Library Periodicals Room. They're arranged sequentially by the ED Number too.

   If the document is not available in fiche form or is not present in the Ed-Psych ERIC fiche file, don't give up! You can still check:

   a. the Ed-Psych Library card catalog, under auther
   b. the UCB Cat I: Author-Title, under main entry
   c. the UCB Cat II: Books

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SAMPLE NOTE CARD illustrating one researcher's own style and system.

Source,Date Descriptor

Title

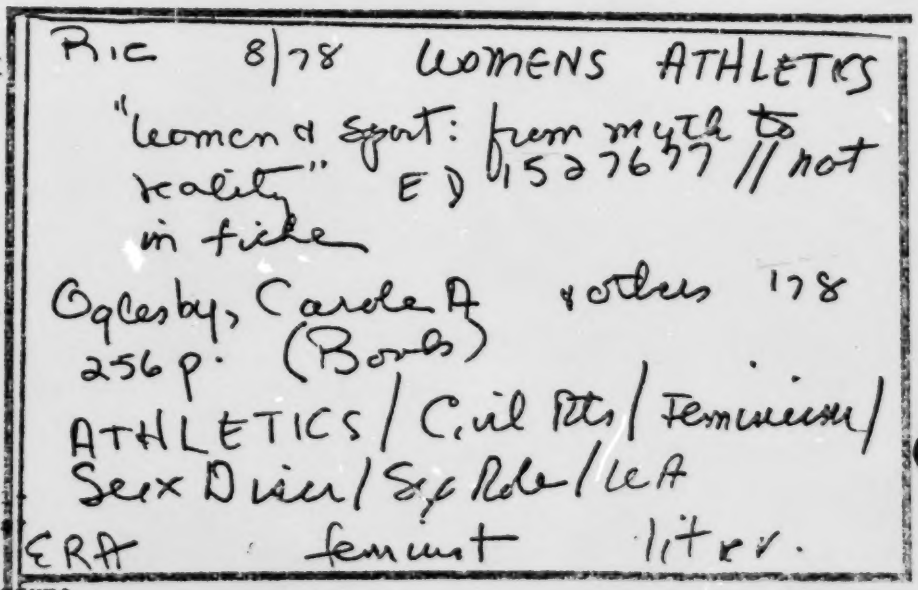
"ED #"

Author(s) Date of publ

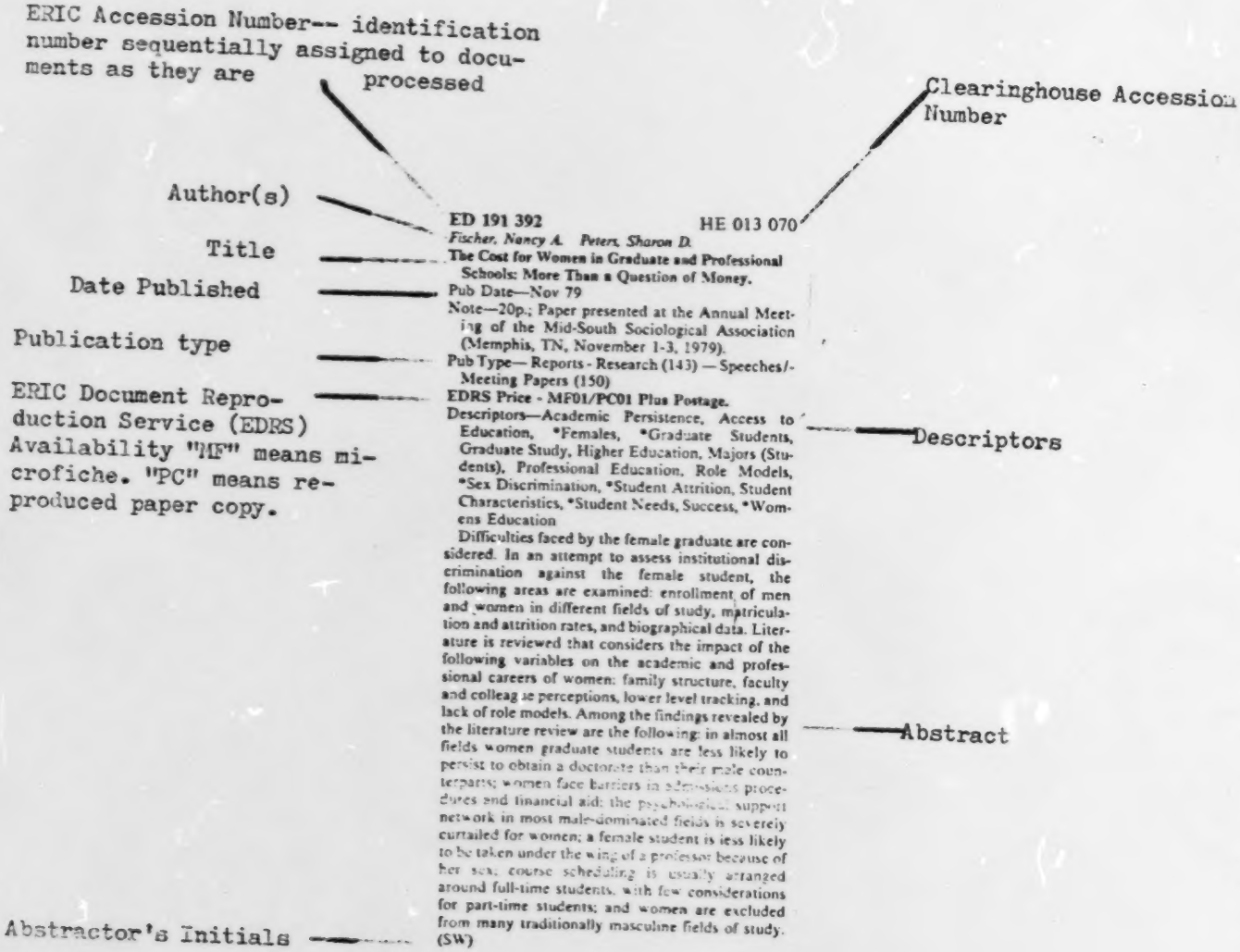
# of pages Format

Other *'d descriptors

Notes: ERA is an identifier(useful for comput search.) "feminist in abstract".It's a literature review.


RIC 8/78 WOMENS ATHLETICS
"Women & Sport: from myth to reality" ED 152677 // not in fiche
Oglesby, Carole A. & others 1978
256 p. (Books)
ATHLETICS / Civil Rts / Feminism / Sex Discr / Sex Role / Lit Rev.
ERA feminist lit rev.

SAMPLE RESUME ENTRY


ERIC Accession Number-- identification number sequentially assigned to documents as they are processed
Clearinghouse Accession Number
Author(s)
Title
Date Published
Publication type
ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS) Availability "MF" means microfiche. "PC" means reproduced paper copy.
Descriptors
Abstract
Abstractor's Initials

ED 191 392 HE 013 070

Fischer, Nancy A. Peters, Sharon D.

The Cost for Women in Graduate and Professional Schools: More Than a Question of Money.

Pub Date—Nov 79

Note—20p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Mid-South Sociological Association (Memphis, TN, November 1-3, 1979).

Pub Type—Reports - Research (143) — Speeches/Meeting Papers (150)

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Descriptors—Academic Persistence, Access to Education, *Females, *Graduate Students, Graduate Study, Higher Education, Majors (Students), Professional Education, Role Models, *Sex Discrimination, *Student Attrition, Student Characteristics, *Student Needs, Success, *Womens Education

Difficulties faced by the female graduate are considered. In an attempt to assess institutional discrimination against the female student, the following areas are examined: enrollment of men and women in different fields of study, matriculation and attrition rates, and biographical data. Literature is reviewed that considers the impact of the following variables on the academic and professional careers of women: family structure, faculty and colleag ie perceptions, lower level tracking, and lack of role models. Among the findings revealed by the literature review are the following: in almost all fields women graduate students are less likely to persist to obtain a doctorate than their male counterparts; women face barriers in admissions procedures and financial aid; the psychological support network in most male-dominated fields is severely curtailed for women; a female student is less likely to be taken under the wing of a professor because of her sex; course scheduling is usually arranged around full-time students, with few considerations for part-time students; and women are excluded from many traditionally masculine fields of study. (SW)

Subject Index Excerpts
Alphabetical by (1) subjects, (2) titles

Females

Asian Pacific Women: Cultural Aspects of Family Planning. A Study by the Asian Women's Health Project.
ED 200 653

Auxilio, Socorro! Salvame! Los Esterioripos de la Mujer en la Television. Octavo Modulo de una Serie para Maestros de Escuela Elemental. Para Usar con la Grabacion (Help! Help! Save me! Sexual Stereotyping of Women. Eighth Module of a Series for Elementary School Teachers. Audiotape Transcriptions).
ED 200 692

Blame, Control, and Marital Satisfaction: Wives' Attributions for Conflict in Marriage.
ED 199 580

The Context of Medical Decision-Making: An Analysis of Practitioner/Patient Communication.
ED 200 052

Counseling Women Course: A Course Description.
ED 199 614

Design for Equity: Women and Leadership in Higher Education.
ED 200 124

Dona Ana No Esta Aqui. Sexto Modulo de una Serie para Maestros de Escuela Elemental (Dona Ana Isn't Here. Sixth Module of a Series for Elementary School Teachers).
ED 200 691

An Educational Research Framework Applied to a Secondary School in Japan.
ED 200 467

Entrepreneurship for Women: An Unfulfilled Agenda. Information Series No. 221.
ED 199 444

Equitunity in Vocational Education Administration: A Handbook for Administrators and Members of Boards of Education.
ED 199 548

Equitunity in Vocational Education Administration: A Handbook for Women.
ED 199 547

Euro-Ethnic Women: Some Observations.
ED 200 681//

The Evolution of Roles and Aspirations: Burgeoning Choices for Females.
ED 200 110

Expanding Career Awareness and Options among Women Undergraduates in Coeducational Institutions: Recommendations for Educational Policy Makers. A Summary of Research.
ED 199 536

Helping the Displaced Homemaker: One Day at a Time.
ED 199 609

Increasing Sex Equity. The Impact of the 1976 Vocational Education Amendments on Sex Equity in Vocational Education.
ED 199 401

Managerial Styles in Academe: Do Men and Women Differ?
ED 199 794

Sex Differences

Managerial Styles in Academe: Do Men and Women Differ?
ED 199 794

Sex Discrimination

Design for Equity: Women and Leadership in Higher Education.
ED 200 124

On Campus with Women, Number 29, Winter 1981. [Employment, Education, Sex Discrimination, Health Services].
ED 200 098

A Parent Guide to Title IX.
ED 200 673

Sex Equity Beyond the Classroom Door: Title IX and Extracurricular Activities. A Technical Manual.
ED 199 482

Title VII Sexual Harassment Guidelines and Educational Employment [and] What Can Students Do About Sex Discrimination?
ED 200 097

Sex Fairness

Entrepreneurship for Women: An Unfulfilled Agenda. Information Series No. 221.
ED 199 444

Equitunity in Vocational Education Administration: A Handbook for Administrators and Members of Boards of Education.
ED 199 548

Equitunity in Vocational Education Administration: A Handbook for Women.
ED 199 547

A Manual of Strategies for Educational Equity for the Administrators, Faculty, Staff & Students of Our Public Schools.
ED 200 662

Non-Sexist Teacher Education Project Field Trial. Evaluation Report.
ED 200 526

A Parent Guide to Title IX.
ED 200 673

Resource Notebook.
ED 199 912

Sex Equity Beyond the Classroom Door. Title IX and Extracurricular Activities. A Technical Manual.
ED 199 482

They Chose Greatness: Women Who Shaped America and the World.
ED 200 674

Vocational Teacher Recruitment Plans. A Sex Equity Model, Grades 7-9. Sex Equity Vocational Recruitment Plans for Ninth Grade Students.
ED 200 663

Document Resumes Samples
Numerical - By ED Numbers

ED 199 794 CS 503 310
Leonard, Rebecca
Managerial Styles in Academe: Do Men and Women Differ?
Pub Date—Apr 81
Note—22p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Speech Communication Association (Austin, TX, April 7-10, 1981).
Pub Type— Reports - Research (143) — Speeches/Meeting Papers (150)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—Administrator Attitudes, *Behavioral Science Research, *College Administration, Communication Research, Communication Skills, Department Heads, *Females, Higher Education, Interpersonal Competence, Interpersonal Relationship, *Leadership Styles, *Males, Self Evaluation (Individuals), *Sex Differences, Sex Role
A pilot study was conducted on the communication styles of male and female administrators at a university campus. Interviews were conducted with four male and four female administrators about their background, motivations and career goals, support, problems, and leadership styles. Because of the exploratory nature of the investigation, the one-hour interviews tended toward open-ended question answering. In contrast to similar studies, little difference between male and female administrators was found. The results suggested that the university climate may in fact encourage more androgynous managers. The men and women interviewed showed remarkably more similarities than differences. Although the women noted slightly more concern for others, they also were concerned with and skillful at the more traditionally male organizational behaviors. The responses of the men demonstrated recognition and development of skills in relating and communicating with others. Both groups stressed the importance of both a task and a people orientation for effective administration. (RL)

ED 200 673 UD 021 318
A Parent Guide to Title IX.
Michigan State Board of Education, Lansing.
Pub Date—Jan 81
Note—14p.; Photographs may not reproduce well.
Pub Type— Guides - Gener... (050)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—Educational Legislation, Elementary Secondary Education, *Equal Education, Federal Programs, *Parent Role, *Parent School Relationship, *Sex Discrimination, *Sex Fairness, *Student Rights
Identifiers—Title IX Education Amendments 1972
This report outlines the rights of parents as consumers of educational programs as they are described under Title IX, the law that prohibits sex discrimination in educational programs which receive Federal financial assistance. The report concentrates on what parents can expect from a school district in relation to the school's legal and professional responsibility for providing equal educational opportunities for girls and boys. Areas covered include: (1) a definition of Title IX; (2) requirements of Title IX, such as a program coordinator, grievance procedure, notification of policy, Statement of Assurance, and program self evaluation; (3) students' rights to take any class; (4) students' rights to be treated equally in and outside of class; (5) students' rights to participate in athletics; and (6) suggestions for redress if parents feel that their children's rights under Title IX are being violated. (Author/APM)

ED 200 674 UD 021 319
Bloss, Dook
They Chose Greatness: Women Who Shaped America and the World.
Michigan State Dept. of Education, Lansing
Pub Date—80
Note—127p.
Pub Type— Guides - Classroom - Teacher (052) — Historical Materials (060)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—*Biographies, Curriculum Enrichment, Elementary Education, *Females, Instructional Materials, *Sex Fairness, *Womens Studies
This manual is a resource for elementary school teachers who wish to supplement their curriculum with material highlighting the contributions of women. The guide presents 180 vignettes of women who achieved greatness in areas such as science, fine arts, sports, adventure, social reform, politics, history, and other fields. A "stimulus" question has been added to the end of each vignette to encourage class discussion. Each section also provides a related activity or game. (Author/APM)

The Subject Index
(Refer to page 8)

Having established that FEMALES is a descriptor in use in ERIC, you can turn to it in the alphabetically-arranged Subject Index portion of each periodic Resources in Education (RIE) issue or cumulation. In the example, we're looking at excerpts from the August 1981 RIE supplement (which is cumulated subsequently into a larger time span, cutting down on searching steps.) Under FEMALES are alphabetically-displayed titles of documents indexed in RIE around this time. You can scan the titles, typically evaluating them for what they're about, although you can track down a specific title this way too. (There are also Titles and Author Indexes in the same RIE issue or cumulation.) You can see the importance of getting into the titles of your writings all key words! When you find something of interest, get that title onto a note card. Be sure to include the ED Number following the document title which interests you.

Document Resumes
(Continue to refer to page 8)

If "Managerial Styles in Academe: Do Men and Women Differ?" interests you, turn to the numerically-arranged Documents Resumes section in the same RIE time period (August 1981 in this case) under the ED Number: ED 199 794, where you find complete information about this particular document as well as useful clues for getting more like it if your reading of the abstract encourages you.

For example, you learn that, in addition to FEMALES, other searchable descriptors assigned to this document included *BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, *COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION, *LEADERSHIP STYLES, *MALES, and *SEX DIFFERENCES. Use the starred ones for a hand search of the printed ERIC products; in addition to them, the descriptors without stars would be useful in a computer-assisted literature search. This article is listed in the Subject Index only under the starred descriptors.

The data are displayed much as they are on a catalog card. Rebecca Leonard is the author of "Managerial Styles in Academe...," a 22-page paper published in April 1981 and presented originally as a research report at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Speech Communication Association held at Austin, Texas from April 7 to 10, 1981. Many libraries will have the complete report in fiche form, filed by the ED Number. Should one wish to purchase a copy, instructions are provided. The list of descriptors precedes the abstract by the author's name, whose initials follow this one, indicating that she also prepared the abstract. (The CS number also in the heading relates to the individual ERIC clearinghouse involved with this document's subject-matter: Reading and Communication Skills.)

ED 200 673 begins with the document title. You could consider the second item -- Michigan State Board of Education, Lansing-- like a corporate main entry. "Identifiers" are similar to added entries: they are additional, relevant points of access which are not subject-headings.

The same procedure can be used to retrieve references (citations) to journal articles by use of ERIC's Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE).

SUBJECT INDEX

Sex Discrimination

The Pre-Employment Inquiry Guide. *Personnel Journal*; v59 n10 p825-29 Oct 1980 EJ 233 677
Title IX and Employment Discrimination: A Wrong in Search of a Remedy. *Journal of Law and Education*; v9 n4 p433-47 Oct 1980 EJ 234 202
An Analysis of the Employment of Women in Professional Administrative Positions in Public Education. *Planning and Changing*; v11 n3 p115-32 Fall 1980 EJ 234 206
A Conceptual Framework for Understanding the Three "Isms" —Racism, Agcism, Sexism. *Journal of Education for Social Work*; v16 n2 p63-70 Spr 1980 EJ 234 470
Hardlining Title IX: Who's Offside Now? *Perspectives: The Civil Rights Quarterly*; v12 n2 p16-23 Sum 1980 EJ 235 583
Pink Collar Blues: For Women Who Work, It Still Doesn't Add Up. *Perspectives: The Civil Rights Quarterly*; v12 n2 p32-37 Sum 1980 EJ 235 584
Scaling the Hierarchical System in School Administration: A Case Analysis of a Female Administrator. *Urban Review*; v11 n3 p111-26 Fall 1979 EJ 235 601

MAIN ENTRY SECTION

EJ 235 583 UD 508 103
Hardlining Title IX: Who's Offside Now? deCrow, Karen *Perspectives: The Civil Rights Quarterly*; v12 n2 p16-23 Sum 1980
Descriptors: *Compliance (Legal); *Equal Facilities; Higher Education; *Resource Allocation; *Sex Discrimination; *Womens Athletics
Identifiers: *Syracuse University NY; *Title IX Education Amendments 1972

Criticizes Syracuse University's construction of the Carrier Dome sports facility as being in violation of Title IX, which requires that women and men have equal access to athletic participation and facilities. Calls for greater adherence nationwide to the spirit and the letter of Title IX. (GC)

EJ 235 584 UD 508 104
Pink Collar Blues: For Women Who Work, It Still Doesn't Add Up. Strum, Philippa *Perspectives: The Civil Rights Quarterly*; v12 n2 p32-37 Sum 1980
Descriptors: *Affirmative Action; *Employed Women; *Promotion (Occupational); *Salary Wage Differentials; *Sex Discrimination

Documents the salary and promotional inequities between women and men in working class, academic, governmental, and professional (law, medicine, and scientific research) jobs. Calls for more affirmative action programs and argues that professional women will be able to fight for equal rights for all classes of working women. (GC)

AUTHOR INDEX

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JOURNAL CONTENTS INDEX

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Haunting Echoes of the Last Round-Up. "Gone" Revisited. EJ 235 582
Hardlining Title IX: Who's Offside Now? EJ 235 583
Pink Collar Blues: For Women Who Work, It Still Doesn't Add Up. EJ 235 584
Why Are There No Gay "Choir Boys"? Ask Your Friendly Chief of Police. EJ 235 585

Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE)

(Refer to page)

This Index is divided into five separate sections:

(1) Source Journal Index, which gives an alphabetical list of the journal-titles indexed, together with publication and subscription information
(2) Main Entry Section
(3) Subject Index
(4) Author Index
(5) Journal Contents Index

Following these is a list entitled New Thesaurus Terms.

Note that the Subject Index section does give extensive information on each article, complete enough for you to go directly from it to the shelf to locate specific issues, volumes, etc. containing specific articles. However, this index provides additional material in the Main Entry Section about the contents of each article, which will help determine whether or not you really want to search for the article and read it! Note that the subject descriptors are given in boldface type on the left margin of each column. There are three such columns per page. Article references are re-arranged under the descriptors in numerical order according to their EJ Numbers. The EJ Number of each article is placed under it on the right margin of the column. EJ Numbers originate in the Main Entry Section, where they are used to place all the articles in numerical order. In the Subject Index this number is used to refer you to the Main Entry Section.

Let's examine a specific reference in the Subject Index. Under Sex Discrimination, note the fifth article, entitled "Hardlining Title IX: Who's Offside Now?" Following the title of the article is the title of the journal, its volume and issue numbers, the inclusive pagination of the article, and the issue date. Immediately under this reference is the EJ Number: EJ 235 583. To find this article in the Main Entry Section, trace through it numerically until you locate EJ 235 583. In the Main Entry Section, the article reference together with a brief abstract (or summary) is arranged with the EJ Number above it on the left margin of the column. There are also three columns per page in this Section. The UD number given opposite the EJ Number is an ERIC in-house number relating to the Urban Education Clearinghouse and can be ignored by most users. Immediately below these numbers is the title of the article, in darker print.

The title is followed by the author's name, which was not given with the entry in the Subject Index Section. Then follow the name of the journal in italics; volume number; issue number; inclusive pagination; and the issue date. Immediately under the date are provided the descriptors that were considered most representative of the article's contents. Those bearing asterisks are the ones actually used as access points to this article in the Subject Index. The others are closely related and would be helpful in a computer-assisted literature search. The remainder of the entry consists of the annotation, or summary, of the article plus identification of the person who prepared the summary.

The Author Index lists articles in alphabetical order by the authors' last names. The Journal Contents Index is arranged alphabetically by the titles of the journals, and then chronologically by the dates of issue. Instead of giving the page number on which each article appeared in the original journal issue, the Journal Contents Index provides the EJ Number of each, and the articles' titles are re-arranged in numerical order by EJ Numbers.

Practice Using ERIC Tools and Related Publications

Review the scope of the two ERIC products, Resources in Education (RIE) and Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE,) their arrangement, and access by means of the ERIC thesaurus. Consult their preliminary pages, where details of how to use them are provided. Whenever possible, use the largest-possible cumulation, rather than make multiple hand-searches over relatively short periods of time. And before you begin the following demonstration problems or any literature search, strategize! Answers and discussion begin on page 16.

Practice Using The Thesaurus Of ERIC Descriptors:

From the information provided by the ERIC thesaurus excerpt on page 5 , you can determine that each of the following is TRUE or FALSE.

1. Womens Athletics is an established ERIC subject-heading (or, as ERIC refers to them, descriptor.) TRUE FALSE

2. Womens Rights is an established ERIC subject-heading. TRUE FALSE

3. For information about Women Professors, look under Women Teachers. TRUE FALSE

4. Both Single Sex Schools and Single Sex Colleges are established subject-headings in ERIC and could, therefore, be found analyzed elsewhere in the S's of this thesaurus. TRUE FALSE

5. History of the United States is an established subject-heading wording and could, therefore, be found analyzed elsewhere in the H's, of this thesaurus. TRUE FALSE

6. More ERIC documents have been assigned the descriptor WOMENS STUDIES than SEX. TRUE FALSE

7. WOMENS EDUCATION is distinguished from EDUCATION in that EDUCATION is a narrower term than WOMENS EDUCATION. TRUE FALSE

8. Relatively few documents have been assigned the descriptor WOMENS ATHLETICS. One reason for this may be that this descriptor, WOMENS ATHLETICS, was introduced within the last few years. TRUE FALSE

9. There are no documents in the ERIC files with the descriptor SPOUSES. TRUE FALSE

10. There are 1966 documents in the ERIC file assigned the descriptor Women Professors. TRUE FALSE

11. As of 1972 there were 304 ERIC documents listed in Resources in Education on the subject of WOMENS STUDIES. TRUE FALSE

Practice Using ERIC Tools and Related Publications - continued

12. Someone seeking information on the subject of women's education would know from this display that s/he could and should also check in this thesaurus: ADULT EDUCATION, FEMALES, SORORITIES, and WOMENS ATHLETICS. TRUE FALSE

13. Curriculum is a broader term than Women's Studies. TRUE FALSE

14. Women's Education is more specific than Education. TRUE FALSE

15. There is a total of ten fully-analyzed, established terms in this display. TRUE FALSE

Suppose you were looking for information to support work on the following topics. For which topics would you be sure to check out RIE and/or CIJE?

___ Miami-Dade community college's latest curricular developments
___ Allelopathy
___ Three Mile Island
___ Colleges and universities which have had Title IX charges filed against them
___ Bilingual/bicultural education in the Los Angeles public schools and elsewhere
___ Easy-reading materials for young adults
___ Abdication of King Edward VIII of Great Britain
___ Freud's penis-envy theory
___ Sex stereotyping in children's readers
___ Printing of the Gutenberg bible
___ Discovery of King Tut's Tomb
___ Public librarianship
___ Instruction in college library use
___ New York state normal schools of early 20th Century
___ Urban education
___ Anorexia Nervosa
___ Misogyny
___

Examine the ERIC thesaurus (not the excerpts) and identify 3 descriptors for each of several of the topics for which you've predicted ERIC will be very relevant.

If you need leads (citations) to journal articles in the field of educational management, would you use RIE and CIJE, and why?
If you need leads to research reports on an aspect of the education of females in the 1970's decade, would you use CIJE or RIE, and why?
If you need citations to journal articles published in the early 1930's at the time of and about the Great Depression in the U.S.A., what tool would you use, and why?

Someone commends ERIC to you for your current course work in connection with the following topics. Consult the ERIC thesaurus for relevant descriptors. While doing this, note the relative number of postings for RIE and for CIJE, so that you can start your search with whichever tool has more potential. Also explore RIE and/or CIJE subject index(es) themselves.

___ Single parent family
___ Sex-role socialization
___ Androgyny as a human ideal
___ WIT (women in transition) community college "re-entry" programs
___ Estrogen Replacement Therapy
___ Sexism at the NIE (National Institute of Education)?
___

Practice Using ERIC Tools and Related Publications - continued

For the following, identify at least one relevant publication by efficient use of CIJE and/or RIE. Having identified the publication bibliographically, determine whether the library has it and where.

1. Are there sex differences in the relationship of career interests and plans to study math?

2. Hispanic women faculty in higher education.

3. The portrayal of black females in magazine advertisements.

4. Public library services supportive of women's changing roles.

5. Educational causes of women's failure.

Identify the specific publication:

6. You're looking for information about the difficulties female graduate students face because of their gender. You understand there was a paper presented on this in late 1979 to a sociologists' association by Nancy A. Fischer.

7.. For your Female Criminality course, you are referred to a 1980 journal article on violence and sexuality, with special consideration of types of defendants.

8. For your Economics course, you're interested in so-called working mothers. But your research requirements involve an historical summary going back at least fifteen years and focusing on the United States of America.

9. For your European history course, you're looking for something helpful on theories and practices in the education of women during the Age of Enlightenment in France. Ideally, you'd like to double-dip and get something out of this effort which will also be useful for your philosophy interest.

10. The BEM Sex Role Inventory is commended in your Psychology of Sex Differences course. But your textbook doesn't mention it. All you know is it's fairly recent.

Use Title, Author and Journal Contents Indexes:

11. Someone refers to a 1980 article on women's reentry programs, but all you know is its title: Female and Male Returnees.

12. You're trying to track down a 1967 report by John Gerber about a chairman's responsibilities.

13. A 1980 Psychology of Women Quarterly article about math anxiety.

Practice Using ERIC Tools and Related Publications: Answers & Discussion

From page 1: In the ERIC thesaurus:

	The LCSH equivalent, if any:
BT stands for Broader Term	xx
RT stands for Related Term	sa (SEE ALSO)
NT stands for Narrower Term	-- no equivalent
UT stands for Used for	x (See)
SN stands for Scope Note	scope note

From pages 13-14: Practice using The Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors

1. TRUE
2. FALSE
For information about Womens Rights, look under (Use) FEMINISM
3. TRUE
For information about Women Professors, look under (Use) WOMEN TEACHERS
4. TRUE
Notice that Single Sex Schools and Single Sex Colleges are terms related to (RT) WOMENS EDUCATION
5. FALSE
UNITED STATES HISTORY is a term related to (RT) WOMENS STUDIES-- not History of the U.S.
6. TRUE
269 + 304 postings are indicated under WOMENS STUDIES; SEX, 8 + 10
7. FALSE
EDUCATION is a broader term (BT) than WOMENS EDUCATION
8. FALSE
WOMENS ATHLETICS was introduced as a descriptor in November 1973
9. FALSE
For information about wives, USE SPOUSES
10. FALSE
11. TRUE
12. TRUE
Because these and other subjects are listed under WOMENS EDUCATION as related terms (RT)
13. TRUE
14. TRUE
15. FALSE
There is a total of 12 fully analyzed, established terms in this display. They are: FEMALES, FEMINISM, SEX, SEX (CHARACTERISTICS,) SEX BIAS, SEX EDUCATION, SEX FAIRNESS, SEX ROLE, WOLOF, WOMENS ATHLETICS, WOMENS EDUCATION, and WOMENS STUDIES. Note that these are all in all caps.

Supposing you were looking for information to support work on various topics:

In general, check out almost any topic in RIE and/or CIJE if you have access to a library which has them and their indexed-publications. Regard "ERIC" as a social and behavioral sciences source. However, allelopathy, Freud's penis-envy theory, anorexia nervosa and misogyny are examples of less-likely topics. They are not descriptors, although BOTANY has twenty-two related terms, and PSYCHOLOGY has numerous narrower and related terms!

A topic such as URBAN EDUCATION, which is itself an ERIC clearinghouse-area (see page 2), is a descriptor, and numerous related terms are listed.

ERIC Practice Using ERIC Tools and Related Publications: Answers & Discussion, contd.

Specific places, individuals, groups, etc. --such as Miami-Dade Community College and Title IX-- which are not themselves descriptors, may well be accessible via the Identifiers which often accompany publications indexed in both RIE and in CIJE. (See pages 8 and 10 for examples) Additionally, anyone interested in COMMUNITY COLLEGES could check under that descriptor wording; seekers of information relative to colleges and universities which have had Title IX charges filed against them should check under WOMENS ATHLETICS, EQUAL FACILITIES, EQUAL EDUCATION, SEX DISCRIMINATION, etc. This is where the efficient use of a thesaurus and strategizing are productive!

ERIC descriptors which may lead to reports and articles on and/or listing easy-reading materials suitable for young adults include YOUNG ADULTS (i.e. according to the scope note, ages 18-30) and related terms and READING MATERIALS, and such terms related to it as HIGH INTEREST LOW VOCABULARY BOOKS.

From page 14: If you need leads to journal articles in the field of educational management, you'd use CIJE, rather than RIE, because CIJE indexes journal articles, not research reports. If you need leads to research reports on an aspect of the education of females in the 1970's decade, you'd use RIE, rather than CIJE, because RIE indexes research reports, not journal articles.

If you need citations to journal articles published in the early 1930's at the time of and about the Great Depression in the U.S.A., you'd try CIJE because it indexes journal articles. But, because CIJE didn't begin indexing-publication until 1969, you'd likely also need to use such other indexes as The Education Index (1929-), The International Index (1907-1965,) and the Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin (1915- .)

From page 14 at the bottom: Selecting descriptors and tools...

In each case check out all RTs (related terms) and NTs (narrower terms):

Single parent family:
Looking first right under the wording --single parent family-- we find that the established descriptor in use is ONE PARENT FAMILY. Checking in the O's of the thesaurus, we learn that this wording has been in use in this thesaurus and the tools based upon it since 1966, with 139 postings (or entries) in CIJE and 128 in RIE.

Sex-role socialization is not a descriptor. However, SEX ROLE has been in use since 1974, with a considerable number of postings in both CIJE (1,150) and RIE (891).

Androgyny as a human ideal
ANDROGYNY is a descriptor. It is relatively new (March 1977,) however, with 41 CIJE postings, and 70 in RIE. Start your search in a current or recent RIE.

WIT (women in transition) community college "re-entry" programs
REENTRY STUDENTS and REENTRY WORKERS are recently-added descriptors. However, they both have related terms to investigate. And REFRESHER COURSES may also be productive.

Estrogen Replacement Therapy seems unproductive, at least in light of the other indexes which are readily available in the same library!

Sexism at the NIE (National Institute of Education)?
SEX BIAS is the descriptor which comes as close to sexism as anything does in this thesaurus; another possibility is SEX DISCRIMINATION. NIE might be found among the Identifiers of a publication.

ERIC

From page 15: Identifying publications

1. Are there sex differences in the relationship of career interests and plans to study math?
Strategy involves first identifying useful ERIC descriptors from the latest edition (1980) of the ERIC thesaurus. Sometimes you may also be seeking either journal articles or research reports, so that you would restrict yourself to CIJE (journal articles) or RIE (resarch reports.) However, the ERIC thesaurus supports both CIJE and RIE indexing, and this search involves only one relevant "publication."

It is also possible after some experience using a thesaurus, to go right into the Subject Index section of a (preferably) large cumulation of an index. Butif you have a built-in need for emphasizing current, even up to the moment publications/information, then you'll approach the latest supplement, which ultimately will become part of (be interfiled in) a large cumulation! So you question yourself --build into your strategy-- regarding crucial need for current (or on occasion, retrospective) publications/information. The possibility of sex or gender differences in the relationship of people's career interests and their plans to study math seems a current question. It may have been a latent condition for centuries, but let's make a tentative evaluation that consideration of this possibility and subsequent researching of its validity, and even later support for and publication of such research-findings would be rather current.

Checking the ERIC thesaurus and/or the Subject Index section of the March 1981 (volume 13, number 3 EJ233414-EJ235632) CIJE (since latest developments tend to be reported in periodical literature,) we could find several likely possibilities: MATHEMATICS is the most logical to check first. Butit's wise to locate one or two, and to analyze a thesaurus display: CAREER CHOICE lists VOCATIONAL INTERESTS among its relatedterms. INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES is too broad: SEX DIFFERENCES sounds better. Checking out CAREER CHOICE, COLLEGE PREPARATION, MATHEMATICS, SEX DIFFERENCES and/or VOCATIONAL INTERESTS in theSubject Index section. we find each time among the postings:

Sex Differences in the Relationship of Career Interests and Mathematics Plans. Vocational Guidance Quarterly; v 29 n1 p25-34 Sept 1980 EJ 233 752

And over in the Main Entry Section, we find the document displayed numerically, under EJ 233 752. The author is Joan Daniels Pedro and others. A brief annotation by the author states that "Female high school students plan to study less mathematics than their male classmates, both in and after high school. Career interests of students seem to affect their plans for the study of high school mathematics. Significant sex differences suggest that sex-role stereotyping occurs."

Vocational Guidance Quarterly's September 1980 issue, volume number 29, issue number 1, is probably in the library's periodicals (or serials) collection.

2. Hispanic women faculty in higher education:
Descriptors are FACULTY PROMOTION, FEMALES, HIGHER EDUCATION, HISPANIC AMERICANS, MINORITY GROUPS TEACHERS and WOMEN FACULTY.
EJ 235 575 "Are Hispanic Women in Higher Education the Nonexistent Minority?" by Escobedo, Theresa Herrerra, published in Educational Researcher; v9 n9 p7-12 Oct 1980.

From page 15: Identifying publications

3. The portrayal of black females in magazine advertisements:
Descriptors are ADVERTISING, BLACKS, ECONOMIC FACTORS, FEMALES, PERIODICALS, and PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.
EJ 235 593 "The Portrayal of Black Women in the Ads of Popular Magazines," by Shepherd, Juanita M., published in Western Journal of Black Studies; v4 n3 p179-82 Fall 1980.

4. Public library services supportive of women's changing roles:
Descriptors are FEMALES, INFORMATION NEEDS, LIBRARY SERVICES and PUBLIC LIBRARIES.
EJ 234 709 is "Public Library Response to Women and Their Changing Roles," by Cassell, Kay Ann; Weibel, Kathleen, published in RQ; v 20 n 1 p70-75 Fall 1980.

5. Educational causes of women's failure:
Descriptors are FAILURE, FEMALES, SEX ROLE, SOCIAL VALUES, and WOMENS EDUCATION. If one checks the thesaurus first, FEMALES, SEX ROLE, and WOMENS EDUCATION are all related terms, i.e. inter-related.
EJ 234 711 is "Failsafe: Women at Work," by McCants, Louise S., which was published in Community College Frontiers; v8 n3 p4-9 Spr 1980.

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6. You're after "a paper" (as opposed to a journal article?,) and you have an author and date it was presented, enabling you to predict its publication in 1980 or later. You enter RIE for this time period via the Author Index section and find a reference to the title. "The Cost for Women in Graduate and Professional Schools: More Than a Question of Money," with the ED 191 392, with which you move to the Document Resumes section of the same time span. Here its presentation in Nov. 1979 as a paper before an association meeting is confirmed. The abstract meets the needs of your question. And * descriptors are obtained: FEMALES, GRADUATE STUDENTS, SEX DISCRIMINATION, STUDENT ATTRITION, STUDENTS NEEDS, and WOMENS EDUCATION, which may lead to further information stored in ERIC.

7. You're after "a journal article," and you have a subject and date. You enter CIJE for this time period via the Subject Index section under ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, CRIMINALS, PERSONALITY TRAITS, SEXUALITY and/or VIOLENCE.(Or you check out the ERIC thesaurus first in order to identify one of these as relevant to female criminality, violence and sexuality, and types of defendants.)The Subject Index refers you to EJ 233 733, which, in the Main Entry Section display, turns out to be an article titled "Violence and Sexuality: Three Types of Defendants," by Hernan Vera and others. It appeared in Criminal Justice and Behavior, volume 7, pages 243-55, Sept. 1980.

8. You're after an historical (from circa 1967?) summary. about "working mothers" in USA, economics.
Consider RIE for that time (then titled Research in Education,) the March 1968 issue, for example. Since you're not tracking down a specific publication, try the Institution Index section in the back, under WOMENS BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D.C. (DEPT. OF LABOR.) Reference is made there to several Bureau publications, one of which is "Who Are the Working Mothers." The ED 013 960 display reveals it was published in 1967; even the annotation provides considerable information.

9. RIE March 1968: FEMALES: "Theories and practices in the education of women during the Age of Enlightenment in France." ED 013 363
Leonard M. Friedman 1967
CHURCH ROLE, EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY, FEMALES, PRACTICAL ARTS

From page 15: Identifying publications

10. CIJE June 1981 : BEM SEX ROLE INVENTORY: "Masculine instrumentality and feminine expressiveness: their relationships with sex role attitudes and behaviors." EJ 240 071
Psychology of Women Quarterly; v5 n2 p147-63 Win 1980
Spence, Janet T.; Helmreich, Robert L.
ANDROGYNY, PERSONALITY MEASURES, PERSONALITY TRAITS, SEX ROLE, TEST VALIDITY

11. CIJE June 1981 : Title Index section "Female and male returnees: glimpses of two distinct populations."
EJ 240 087
INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIP, MARRIED STUDENTS, REENTRY STUDENTS, SEX DIFFERENCES, STUDENT DEVELOPMENT

12. RIE (Research In Education) March 1968: Author Index section: Gerber, John. Chairman and his department, The
ED 013 830

13. CIJE June 1981: Journal Contents Index section: Psychology of Women Quarterly (Win 1980) Experiential and Affective Correlates of Math Anxiety in Adult Women. EJ 240 078